

U.S. UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION FOR:

**REMOTE HARD COPY APPARATUS CONTROL INCLUDING FIREWALL
PENETRATING PROTOCOLS**

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REMOTE HARD COPY APPARATUS CONTROL INCLUDING FIREWALL PENETRATING PROTOCOLS

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a networked computer
10 peripheral apparatus, such as a hard copy apparatus, and more particularly to
communicating apparatus control, diagnostics, and status information, through a
network firewall.

2. Glossary

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The following terms and acronyms may be used throughout this document
and appendices, if any; these definitions are provided for the convenience of the
reader; however, no limitation on the scope of the invention should be implied
herefrom.

20 "Client-Server": A model of interaction in a distributed computer network
system in which a program at one site sends a request to another site and then
waits for a response. The requesting program is called the "client," and the
program which responds to the request is called the "server." In the context of
the World Wide Web ("www" or "web" defined hereinafter), the
25 client is a "browser," i.e., a program which runs on a computer of an end-user.

A program and network computer which responds to a browser request by serving web pages and the like, is referred to as a "server." Specialized servers, such as dedicated electronic mail (defined hereinafter) servers are also known in the art.

5 “Common Gateway Interface” (“CGI”): A way of interfacing computer programs with HTTP (defined hereinafter) or web servers so that a server can offer interactive sites instead of just static text and images. “CGI script” is a program that is run on a web server in response to input from a browser. The CGI script is the link between the server and a program running on the system; 10 for example, a database. CGI scripts are used with interactive forms.

“Cookies”: a technology that enables a web server to retrieve informational items from an end user’s computer that reveals prior browsing activities of the user; the informational item is stored on the user’s computer by a server, typically on the computer’s hard drive.

15 **“Electronic Mail” (“e-mail”):** The process and software for sending and receiving of textual information and attachments thereto between end-users over a distributed computer network such as the internet; internet access providers often include e-mail service to its customers as part of the access software that allows the end user to dial into the internet.

20 **"Firewall":** an electronic boundary that prevents unauthorized users from
accessing certain files on a network; or a computer used to maintain such a
boundary; or a generic term for any program used to secure a network from such
public access.

“Hyperlink”: An internet navigational link from one document or web page to another, or from one portion or component of a document or web page to another. Typically, a hyperlink is displayed as a highlighted word or phrase on a web page that can be selected by clicking a mouse screen pointer thereon, resulting in a jump to the associated document or portion.

“Hypertext System”: A computer-based informational system in which documents or other types of data, are linked together via hyperlinks to form a user-navigable web of network or internet sites.

“Internet”: A generic term for a collection of distributed, interconnected
10 networks (ARPANET, DARPANET, World Wide Web, or the like) that are linked
together by a set of industry standard protocols (e.g., TCP/IP, HTTP, UDP
(defined hereinafter), and the like) to form a global, distributed network.

“Header”: A data string defining the attributes such as size, data format, and the like, of an attached message.

15 **"Hypertext Mark-up Language" ("HTML"):** A standard coding convention
and set of codes for attaching presentation and linking attributes to informational
content within documents; the primary standard used for
generating web documents. During a document authoring stage, the HTML
codes (referred to as "tags") are embedded within the informational content of the
20 document; when the document is subsequently transferred from a server to a
client, the codes are interpreted by the browser and used to parse and display
the document. In specifying how the browser is to display the document, HTML
tags can be used to create hyperlinks to other web documents.

“HyperText Transport Protocol” (“HTTP”): The standard www client-server protocol used for the exchange of information such as HTML documents and client requests for such documents between a browser and the server. HTTP includes a number of different types of messages which can be sent from the client to the server to request different types of server actions. For example, a “get” message which has the format GET<URL> (defined hereinafter) causes the server to return the document or file located at the specified URL.

"IP" is the standard acronym for "internet protocol."

“Messaging Application Programming Interface” (“MAPI”): A program interface that enables a user to send and receive e-mail from within any MAPI-compliant application by means of the Microsoft™ Mail messaging system. If two applications are MAPI-enabled, they can share e-mail messages with each other. Applications that can use MAPI include word processors, spreadsheets, and graphic applications.

“Microsoft COM” (“COM”): a public standard for binary interface communications.

“PULL”: A technology, commonly used as the basis for web communications, in which the client browser must request a specific web page, such as by a hyperlink, before it is sent by a server.

“Simple Mail Transmission Protocol” (“SMTP”): An internet standard for text only transmission commonly known as “e-mail.”

“Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol” (“TCP/IP”): A communications protocol developed for the internet to get data from one network device to another; uses a retransmission strategy to ensure that data will not be lost in transmission.

“User Datagram Protocol” (“UDP”): A communications protocol for the internet network layer, transport layer, and session layer, which makes it possible to send a datagram message from one computer to an application running in another computer; used in conjunction with IP.

“Uniform Resource Locator” (“URL”): A unique address which fully specifies the location of a file or other resource on the internet. The general format of a URL is protocol://machine address.port/path/filename. The port specification is optional, and if none is entered by the user, the browser defaults to the standard port for whatever service is specified as the protocol. For example, if HTTP is specified as the protocol, the browser will use the HTTP default port; <HTTP://WWW.HP.COM> is a URL, where postfix “.COM” is a commercial entity, “.EDU” is an educational entity, “.GOV” is a government entity, and “.ORG” is a non-profit organization. Hyperlinks are often URL designations.

“Web Site”: A computer system that serves informational content over a network using standard protocols of the web. Typically, a web site corresponds to a particular internet domain name, such as HP.COM”, and includes the content associated with a particular organization such as Hewlett-Packard Company. The term is generally intended to encompass both (1) the hardware/software

server components that serve the informational content over the network, and (2) the “back-end” hardware-software components, including any non-standard or specialized components that interact with the server component to perform service for web site users.

5 “World Wide Web (“web”): Refers generally to both (1) a distributed
collection of interlinked, user-viewable hypertext documents (“web documents” or
“web pages”) that are accessible via the internet, and (2) the client and server
software components which provide user access to such documents using
standardized internet protocols. Currently, the primary standard protocol for
10 allowing applications to locate and acquire web
documents is HTTP, and the web pages are encoded using HTML. However, the
terms “web” and world wide web” as used herein are intended to encompass
future mark-up languages and transport protocols which may be used.

15 3. Description of the Related Art

Remote use of a computer peripheral, such as an exemplary hard copy apparatus peripheral (hereinafter "printer"), may be desired, for example, to print a report for local employees at a remote office location. A key element for any printer to be reliable is that it also be easily serviceable. Therefore, another example of remote control or use would be to access the printer logic for performance of diagnostics or actual maintenance. It is also important to know when user and device problems occur, like the user leaving the printer off-line or

low ink levels in pens. Thus, it is becoming increasingly important for information technology administrators to have access to a remote printer.

Using common communication protocols, like TCP/IP or UDP, would require the opening of a particular port through which the printer would

- 5 communicate with a client outside a firewall. This is a procedure that a network system administrator would not likely accept due to the increased security risk to the network behind the firewall.

One method of obtaining such access is disclosed by Nelson in U.S.

Pat. Appl. Ser. No. 09/299,832, filed April 26, 1999 for REVERSE HTTP

10 CONNECTIONS FOR DEVICE MANAGEMENT OUTSIDE A FIREWALL

(assigned to the common assignee herein). Nelson teaches a method for enabling a remote processor to control a device coupled to a local processor, where the local processor is coupled to a computer network and a firewall is operatively interposed between the local processor and the computer network.

- 15 The firewall routes messages from the local processor to the computer network, and only when authorized, routes messages from the computer network to the local processor. The local processor initiates communication with the remote processor, authorizes the firewall to pass a message from the remote processor to the local processor, and executes commands to manage the device as
- 20 indicated in the message from the remote processor. The exchange of messages is continued when the message from the remote processor directs the local processor to send a next message to the remote processor. A reverse HTTP connection is established when the messages received from the remote

processor are requests, and the messages sent to the remote processor are responses.

Another application assigned to the common assignee herein was filed on November 5, 1999, by Obert Jr. et al. for an E-MAIL-BASED REMOTE

5 **DIAGNOSTIC FACILITY.** That invention is utilized in the context of a peripheral device that is coupled to a network via a firewall which blocks unwanted incoming message traffic, except for e-mail message traffic. A

remotely located diagnostic device, which includes code for diagnosis of causes of peripheral device malfunctions, is connected to communicate via the network.

10 The peripheral device includes a processor for controlling its operation, a memory for storing a diagnostic application that is adapted to execute one or more diagnostic subroutines for diagnosing a cause of a device malfunction. The peripheral device dispatches an event e-mail message that reports an anomaly or malfunction to the remote diagnostic device and receives a response e-mail
15 message from the remote diagnostic device (all via the firewall and the network). The response e-mail message is transmitted to the peripheral device which, in turn, causes the diagnostic application to execute a subroutine in an attempt to determine the cause of the event. In the case where the remote diagnostic device is adapted to download an executable diagnostic subroutine via an e-mail
20 message, the peripheral device receives the subroutine and executes it.

There is a need for a widely accepted and understood mode of communication such as direct web-based or e-mail-based remote status notification and computer peripheral maintenance and control, such as for a networked hard copy apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In its basic aspects, the present invention provides a server for hard copy

5 apparatus control including: mechanisms for connecting the apparatus to a network; mechanisms for deciphering messages received via said means for connecting based on data type and content; mechanisms for routing deciphered messages received via said mechanisms for deciphering such that specific tasks associated with hard copy apparatus control are discriminatively routed; and

10 mechanisms for respectively receiving discriminatively routed messages and for executing said tasks.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a hard copy apparatus, having printing mechanisms which have reportable operational state conditions, including: an embedded server further including computer code for providing internet interface; associated with said computer code for providing internet interface, computer code for discriminating types of HTML data received via said means for providing internet interface; computer code for handling incoming electronic mail and outgoing electronic mail; associated with said computer code for discriminating and said computer code for handling incoming electronic mail and outgoing electronic mail, computer code for routing data from said code for discriminating types of HTML data and said code for handling incoming electronic mail and outgoing electronic mail; and associated with said computer code for routing, computer code for processing data routed by said code for routing data such that the hard copy apparatus printing mechanisms can be controlled and

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least one hard copy apparatus associated with said server; and mechanisms for communicating with said mechanisms for abstracting and said at least one hard copy apparatus via the internet using predetermined firewall penetrating protocols, wherein a plurality of clients outside of said firewall can communicate substantially simultaneously with the at least one apparatus.

Some of the advantages of the present invention are:

it provides a plurality of solutions for a network interface to a hard copy apparatus or other computer peripherals which have multiple operational state conditions;

10 it provides access to computer apparatus behind a firewall; and

it provides a method and apparatus for computer peripheral device configuration control, status queries, diagnostics operations, and executing operational function control.

The foregoing summary and list of advantages is not intended by the inventors to be an inclusive list of all the aspects, objects, advantages, or features of the present invention nor should any limitation on the scope of the invention be implied therefrom. This Summary is provided in accordance with the mandate of 37 C.F.R. 1.73 and M.P.E.P. 608.01(d) merely to apprise the public, and more especially those interested in the particular art to which the invention relates, of the basic nature of the invention in order to be of assistance in aiding ready understanding of the patent in future searches. Other aspects, objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following explanation and the accompanying drawings, in

which like reference designations represent like features throughout the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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FIGURE 1 is a block diagram depicting a system in accordance with the present invention.

FIGURE 2 is an exemplary web page typifying an interactive browser form in accordance with the present invention as shown in FIGURE 1.

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FIGURE 3 is an exemplary e-mail message typifying a system dispatch to a client in accordance with the present invention as shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURES 4A-4F are flow charts illustration operations in accordance with the present invention as shown in FIGURE 1.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

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Reference is made now in detail to a specific embodiment of the present invention which illustrates the best mode presently contemplated by the inventors for practicing the invention. Alternative embodiments are also briefly described as applicable.

FIGURE 1 is a system block diagram. Let jagged-line 101 represent a firewall 101 protecting a network 103 to the right side of the FIGURE which includes a printer 105 having an embedded Server 107.

A plurality of Clients 111_N are outside the firewall 101. Connections to the network 103 via the firewall 101 are represented by arrows labeled via generic balloon messages representative of internet, or web, 102 data flow. Individual process boundaries within the Server 107 are represented by dashed lines. In this exemplary embodiment, the printer 105 in the exemplary embodiment of FIGURE 1 is an "intelligent" web peripheral. While only one printer 105 is shown, it should be recognized that a plurality of apparatus will likely be part of the network 103. The present invention in its preferred embodiment is employed in this "smart," or "intelligent," printer which would include the necessary server and internet subsystems such that it resides on a direct connection to the web 102. It should be recognized that in the spirit of the invention, simple, off-the-shelf, computer printers, such as the HP[™] LaserJet[™] printer or HP[™] JetDirect[™] enabled DeskJet[™] printer, can be connected inside the firewall 101 via a separate, dedicated server such as that described as the preferred embodiment hereinafter.

It is well known that a *web-based* (i.e., using a browser) Client 111 set, comprising Clients_i of FIGURE 1, can not penetrate the firewall to obtain access to the printer 105. In order to gain such access, printer-embedded Server 107 programming in accordance with the present invention is provided with a plurality of subcomponents now described. (Subtitles used hereinafter are merely for the convenience of the reader; no limitation on the scope of the invention is intended nor should any be implied therefrom.)

Web Server 108

The Server 107 system includes a commercially available Web Server 108 interface application component, such as Apache WEB Servertm software (a commercial program which might be run in the alternative on, for example, an HPtm E60 NetServer computer). Such products are well known in the art and no further detail is required for an understanding of the present invention.

Status Server 109

In general, the Status Server 109 component is a server application using PML language that abstracts the devices operations and connections thereto for one or more physical printers 104, allowing one or more remote Clients 111 to determine the status of features thereof. In the context of the present invention, the Status Server 109 component provides a portal having data representing each printer 105 operational state in a client-server model. In the main, the Status Server 109 component transposes device specific language, e.g., HP-PML formatted device driver, into a PML language for use by the other Server 107 components. In essence, it is analogous to a multiplexer for permitting and managing data for a plurality of local clients to communicate with the same printer without having to resort to Microsoft COM programming. It does not however permit cross-firewall printer management in and of itself (note process boundary 131).

Further, extensive detail regarding a specific preferred embodiment of the Status Server 109 is set forth in U.S. Pat. Appl. Ser. No. 09/_____, attorney docket no. 10003389, by Osborne et al. and assigned to the common assignee herein, for a ASYNCHROUNOUS DEVICE STATUS VIA A BROWSER USING A

SERVER PUSH TECHNIQUE, but is not necessary for a complete understanding of the present invention.

Print Job Subroutines 113

- A print job program 113, such as commercially available Acrobat[™] Reader[™] software, is coupled to the printer I/O and used to execute incoming print jobs.

Diagnostics Interface Components 115, 117 ("RCCGI")

- A Remote Control 115 component is interfaced with the Web Server 108. The specific diagnostic subroutines are of course specific to the actual printer(s) employed in the network 103 which are to be maintained accordingly. The Remote Control 115 component also provides a CGI component between the web 102 via the Web Server 108. Its main function is to generate requested HTML pages dynamically from provided predetermined templates on-board and to process user input from these pages. An exemplary web page 201 is shown in
- FIGURE 2.** Included in the Remote Control 115 CGI component are interactive pages from the templates that enable users to specify e-mail server settings and to configure notification events. These pages further give the Clients 111 the ability to specify new configurations for the Remote Control 115 subroutines. These new configurations are submitted for processing such that the diagnostic subroutines employed can do the actual reconfiguration. The Remote Control 115 component is implemented in C++ programming language as would be known in the art. It resides in a directory that has Web Server 108 execute rights on the front-end so that it can be invoked as a CGI script. When invoked, the Remote Control 115 component runs in the Web Server's process space. On the

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back-end, the Remote Control 115 component communicates (via known manner filtering and handling techniques) with data storage subsystems, described hereinafter.

An HTML User Interface 117 component is downloaded via an Internet Browser 119 (such as commercially available Microsoft[™] Explorer[™] software) to each web-based client (e.g., Client 1) upon request. The User Interface 117 component in a known manner provides links on a web site that lead to web pages point to the Remote Diagnostic 115 component. Links also contain page identifiers that are used by the Remote Control 115 component to determine which specific page is to be generated dynamically. The Remote Control 115 component loads the HTML file containing the template for the requested HTML page and merges it with current settings of the diagnostics subsystem in storage which results in an HTML page containing current settings that is returned to Client 1. Using generated HTML pages such as shown in FIGURE 2, selecting (by a mouse click or equivalent on) ADMINISTRATION/Diagnostics, the user can review and modify remote diagnostic settings to get specific status reports. After modifications are made, the page is submitted back to the Remote Control 115 component for processing, viz., extracting new settings and passing them to data storage.

20 Data Storage Management 121

A Data Storage Manager (DSM) 121 component provides a nexus through which transactions are routed. The DSM 121 component is coupled to a known manner memory 123 device. The DSM 121 component is a COM executable server program used to save and retrieve e-mail and printer status

notification settings. The DSM 121 component further provides the subroutines for registering with the Status Server 109 component for predetermined printer status notification events; when an event occurs, the Status Server calls back into the DSM which then takes appropriate action pursuant to Client registration configurations. In other words, whenever an event occurs, the DSM 121 component initializes an e-mail component described hereinafter (see Mailer description) to send appropriate e-mail to all subscriber Clients of that event.

In operation, when a Client sends requests, the DSM 121 component interprets the data sent and registers for certain events with the Status Server 109. The Status Server 109 component in turn notifies the DSM 121 component of any printer status event. For example, if Client 2 has requested via a prior subscription to be notified on any out-of-ink event, the DSM 121 component registers this event with the Status Server 109 component. Whenever this event occurs at the printer 105, the Status Server 109 component calls and notifies the DSM 121 component. In turn, the DSM 121 component calls the e-mail component described hereinafter, instructing the sending of an e-mail message to Client 2 (and all other subscribing e-mail Clients) notifying Client 2 that the event has occurred. An exemplary e-mail message is illustrated in **FIGURE 3.**

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Electronic Mail Handler ("EMH" or "Mailer") 125

20 An EMH 125 component is provided having two main functions, sending and receiving e-mail. The EMH 125 component is a MAPI-based e-mail application that is associated with a commercial mail server program, such as Microsoft™ Outlook™ products. Based on known manner timer events, the EMH 125 component polls the mail server for incoming messages from subscribing

Clients_{2=N}. The EMH 125 component dispatches any received mail via a known manner parser which deciphers the message and takes appropriate forwarding action. A parser is a known manner subroutine for interfacing a Mailer and a data storage manager, generally using e-mail FROM, SUBJECT, and MESSAGE

- 5 fields. The EMH 125 component is invoked by the DSM to send an e-mail to subscribed Clients based upon printer 105 status changes noted in the Status Server 109 component. In essence, the Mailer is a COM executable server component.

A Client 111 can have the printer 105 perform tasks via an e-mail message. A format can be tailored for a specific printer model. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGURE 1, four Client 111 outgoing e-mail tasks are shown:

- (1) "Device configuration over e-mail"
(2) "Device query over e-mail"
(3) "Device diagnostics over e-mail" and
15 (4) "Device tasks (print) over e-mail".

It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that such "tasks" can be expanded or change to fit a particular implementation.

Based on the Client 111 outgoing e-mail content received by the EMH 125 component and forwarded to the Filter 127 component (described hereinafter)
20 and the Handlers 129 component (described hereinafter) appropriately such that the specific task is implemented. For example, a message having a print message, (4) "Device tasks (print) over e-mail", and an Acrobat-formatted attachment, is filtered and handed-off to the Acrobat Reader 113 component, then printed out.

Filter

The Filter 127 component is associated integrally with the EMH 125 component, interfacing the EMH, the Remote Control 115 component, and the Handlers 129 component described hereinafter. The Filter 127 component

5 provides message content analysis for the EMH 125 component and the Remote Control 115 component, routing the message to the appropriate handling subroutine. For example, an e-mail message containing a device query is sent by a Client and is received into the EMH 125 component. The Filter 127 component examines the contents and forwards it to a query handler subroutine

10 which executes the query to the DSM 121 component to obtain the current status related to the query. Or, for example, an e-mail message from a Client contains an Adobe Acrobat formatted document as an attachment for printing. The EMH 125 component receives the message, the Filter 127 component examines the content and passes it to the Acrobat Reader 113 component via an appropriate

15 Handler subroutine as described hereinafter which forwards it to the printing queue.

Handlers 129

The Handlers 129 component receives filtered e-mail messages and provides the appropriate interaction with the rest of the system by examining the

20 content described by an associated header of the message and acting on it. For example, one handler subroutine is built to direct Adobe Acrobat formatted files to the Acrobat Reader 113 component for printing; another handle subroutine is built to interact with the DSM 121 component, querying for printer status and

outputting a predetermined e-mail message via the DSM component and Mailer 125 component to the Client requesting the status.

Exemplary Operations

The flow charts of **FIGURES 4A-4F** illustrate operations in accordance with the present invention. Looking specifically to **FIGURE 4A** in conjunction with **FIGURE 1**, assume a Client having downloaded the HTML User Interface 117 component and having the web address of the printer 105 is interested in the status of the printer 105 either for printing thereon or system administration, e.g., keeping adequately loaded pens installed. Prior to sending a print job or as part of administrative duties, the Client decides to check the status of the printer 105.

HTML User Interface 117 Operations

FIGURE 4A is a flow chart of operations associated with the HTML User Interface 117 component that resides on a Client's 111 machine as illustrated in **FIGURE 1** (reference to both **FIGURES** is advisable for purpose of understanding the following operations in accordance with the present invention). As described hereinbefore, the HTML User Interface 117 is a program made available, such as in web downloadable form, to Clients 111 who are to have access to the printer 105. It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that like any user interface, the HTML User Interface 117 component can be tailored to specific tasks; exemplary preferred embodiment tasks are described herein. Using **FIGURE 2** as an exemplary, launched, on-line view, web page, the categories of interest regarding a printer 105 are categorized (left column 201) as:

"JOBS,"

"SUPPLIES,"

"ADMINISTRATION" and

"HELP."

Specific tasks which the Client can perform, such as "Queue" . . . "Ink" . . .

"Services & Maintenance" . . . "Index" . . . and the like are provided as click-on

5 mouse button selections.

The HTML User Interface 117 component is launched, step 401, by the Client 111 whenever a task involving the printer 105 is to be performed. A preliminary task of the end-user or a system administrator is to register the Clients 111 who are allowed access to the printer 105, step 403, YES-path.

10 Selecting (mouse click) "Notification" in the task column 201 displays at least one device configuration page, 405, typified by region 203 in FIGURE 2. In this embodiment, a plurality of user's, "Recipient 1...4," are shown, each having an individual internet addresses and each has a checked-off preference regarding specific events regarding printer "Supplies" (e.g., ink and paper supplies currently
15 on-board), "Service" (e.g., a door open), and "Media Path" (e.g., paper jams). The data is appropriately entered, step 407, and when all required data fields are completed, the forms are sent to the server 107, specifically the RCCGI 115 component via the Web Server 108 interface. Forward, Back, and Help (or "?") mouse click-on buttons 205 are provided to allow the user/administrator to step
20 through the various pages, filling out the provided forms.

Similarly, steps 411, YES-path, 413, 407, and 409 represent a sequential operation for a user/administrator to determine printer 105 current operational characteristics. The banner region 207 of the web page 200 in FIGURE 2 typifies a display format that would be upgraded with the current information regarding

printer 105. In this example, in the banner region 207, using graphical depictions, shows that the printer "light" graphic indicates the printer is "ready," paper tray "1" is full but paper trays "2" and "3" are low, and that there are three jobs in the queue - a black and white text job ("470" pages), a partial color/partial text job

5 ("302" pages), and a full color job ("155" pages).

Similarly, steps 415, 417, 407 and 409 represent a sequential operation for "Diagnostics" page review and data entry which is invoked when a Client 111 selects "ADMINISTRATION" and "Diagnostics" from the task column 201 buttons.

In like manner via the JOBS tasks, steps 419, 421, 409, provision is made

10 for the Client 111 to send a print job to the printer 105 queue via, as shown in FIGURE 1, the Web Server 108, RCCGI 115, Filter 127, Handlers 129, Acrobat Reader 113 components path.

RCCGI 115 Operations

FIGURE 4B is a flow chart depicting operations associated with the

15 Remote Control CGI 115 component. HTML formatted data is received, step 431, from the Clients 111 via the Web Server 108 component which will include an indicator as to an event type, namely whether the current transaction is a "Request type" - defined as an initial call to a web page - or a "Process type" - defined as submitting filled in form, each shown as a separate flow path.

20 For a Process type operation, the RCCGI 115 component reformats the data, step 433, to the appropriate language and format for subsequent handling by the Filter 127 component as described hereinbefore. The data reformatting is undertaken, step 435, in a known manner associated with the language, e.g., C++, used in a specific implementation of the present invention.

5 HTML web page format, step 436, and returned, step 438, to the Client 111.

EMH 125 Operations

10 133 rather than a full web browser application 119 of the set of Client₁ 111 users.

15 example, as described above, certain Clients 111 may be registered to receive

illustrates an exemplary outgoing message from the EMH 125 component to predetermined - namely notification registered - Clients 111.

Following the "Incoming" path of the flow chart of FIGURE 4C, an incoming message is received via a direct internet interface by the EMH 125 component, step 449. The incoming message is in an SMTP (or other industry standard) format. Therefore, the EMH 125 reformats the data to the appropriate language and format for handling by the Filter 127 component. The data reformatting is undertaken in a known manner associated with the language, e.g., C++, used in a specific implementation of the present invention. Once reformatted, the data is passed to the Filter 127 component.

Handlers 129 Operations

FIGURE 4D are a set of flow charts depicting exemplary operations associated with the Handlers 129 component. Generally, the Handlers 129 component are routers designed to receive, step 455, and execute, step 457, specific requests based on header and data content of each. As specific examples, a specific handler subroutine - titled "Acrobat Execute Handler" - is provided to route a data set having a header indicating it is a print job to the Acrobat Reader 113 component; another specific handler subroutine - titled "Notification Configuration Handler" - is built to interact with the DSM 121 component regarding printer operational characteristic states for e-mail notification to the Client 111, including responding to a "Device query over e-mail" (FIGURE 1 web-balloon); another specific handler - titled "Data Store Handler" - is provided to update the Status Server. Other specific Handlers are provided

Filter 127 Operations

One decision, step 465, may be whether the e-mail message received contains a Client 111 query (see FIGURE 1, web balloon "Device query over e-mail"). Note that specific formats for e-mail to permit queries, diagnostics, job tasks, and the like must be implemented in accordance with appropriate industry protocol standards or in a proprietary format by recognizing and transposing the industry protocol standards. For example, a Client 111_N may wish to know what the current printer queue is before sending a print job. The query is tagged as such and forwarded to the Handlers 129 component, step 467.

Still another exemplary decision, step 473, may be whether a maintenance type firmware upgrade is being sent by a system administrator type Client 111.

The Handlers 129 component subroutine can be designed to recognize such a message (subject to suitable security procedures) and begin a firmware upgrade procedure, step 475, via the Status Server component 109.

FIGURE 4F is a flow chart for the Filter 127 component where a browser
5 119 based client sends an HTML submission to the RCCGI 115 component via
the Web Server 108 Component. Again, the Filter 127 component is required to
receive data from the RCCGI 115 component, step 479, recognize the format and
appropriately tag the message, forwarding it to the Handlers 129 component,
step 481. Assuming the Handlers 129 component has the appropriate subroutine
10 for routing the specific data, it does so; otherwise, an error message can be
returned to the Client 111 (for example, a typical browser 119 pop-up window
explaining the "Server was not found").

Again, a specific implementation of the present invention can provide for
other Handlers 129 component subroutines (represented symbolically in **FIGURE**
15 4E by "...").

When no appropriate Handlers 129 component subroutine is found to
match an e-mail message, step 477, an error message is generated and
forwarded to the EMH 125 component via a Handlers 129 component outgoing e-
mail subroutine.

20 In summary, the present invention provides a method and apparatus for
subscribed clients outside a network firewall to query, diagnose, configure, and
control a computer peripheral such as a hard copy apparatus from outside the
firewall using predetermined web based browser interface applications provided
or using electronic mail using predetermined format electronic mail messages. A

dedicated status subserver is provided to permit substantially simultaneous communication with a multiplicity of such clients.

5 The foregoing description of the preferred embodiment of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form or to exemplary embodiments disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to practitioners skilled in this art. Similarly, any process steps described might be interchangeable with other steps in order to achieve the same result.

10 The disclosed embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its best mode practical or preferred application, thereby to enable others skilled in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use or implementation contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the following claims and there equivalents. Reference to an element

15 in the singular is not intended to mean "one and only one" unless explicitly so stated, but can mean "one or more." Moreover, no element, component, nor method step in the present disclosure is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether the element, component, or method step is explicitly recited in the claims. No claim element herein is to be construed under the

20 provisions of 35 U.S.C. Sec. 112, sixth paragraph, unless the element is expressly recited using the phrase "means for. . ."

What is claimed is: